

all-important task of selecting which of our area's fine young men and women will receive a congressional nomination to our Nation's service academies.

Professionally, Bob has contributed to the growth of Lincoln Community Bank for 30 years beginning on July 1, 1967. He has worked in various capacities during those years, serving as treasurer, secretary, senior vice president, executive vice president, and most recently as president. Under his leadership, Lincoln has truly been a bank of the community on Milwaukee's southside—helping families finance their first homes and send their children to college.

Bob will be honored at an appreciation dinner May 21 where his many friends and colleagues will appropriately thank him for his leadership and hard work. I am confident that the skills and knowledge he has gained over the years will serve him well in his new position. Bet wishes, Bob.

IN HONOR OF DAVID H. BROWN

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 3, 1997

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the life achievements of David H. Brown, who retires after 33 years of Federal service assuring safe and efficient airways.

During his long career, Mr. Brown worked with the Federal Aviation Administration as an air traffic control specialist in Oberlin and in Toledo, OH. As Mr. Brown's career progressed, he moved to Cleveland's Hopkins Air Traffic Control Tower, Detroit's Air Traffic Control Tower, and was promoted to supervisor, in which capacity he served in Boston and Toledo.

Mr. Brown was selected as an evaluation inspector for the Office of Air Traffic System Effectiveness, Evaluation Division at Washington Headquarters and ended his service as the assistant manager for operations in Cleveland.

Mr. Brown earned the respect and recognition of his superiors and peers. He is known for his vast knowledge and experience with air traffic control. He possesses a wide array of management and leadership skills.

Throughout his career, Mr. Brown received numerous performance awards, achievement awards, letters of commendation and of appreciation.

The airways of the midwest and northern Ohio are safer for Mr. Brown's vigilance and experience. We acknowledge his retirement from Government service with deep appreciation and supreme gratitude.

HONORING HAROLD SHOWALTER

HON. ROB PORTMAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 3, 1997

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to acknowledge the outstanding service of Harold Showalter, who is retiring after 41 years of service to Fayetteville-Perry Local Schools. During his remarkable career, he has been a music-drama teacher, English teacher, librar-

ian, high school principal, director of District Media/Computer, and director of District Library/Media.

Among his numerous awards and honors, Mr. Showalter is the recipient of the 1996 Governor's Award for Innovation and the 1996 SOITA Technology Leadership Award. But perhaps the most fitting recognition he has received is the establishment of a scholarship fund in his honor by the faculty and administration of the Fayetteville-Perry Local School District.

His professionalism and expertise will long be remembered, and he will be greatly missed by students, faculty and administrators. I join the Fayetteville community in wishing Harold and his wife, Mary Rae, a long and enjoyable retirement.

USAID ADMINISTRATOR J. BRIAN ATWOOD ADDRESSES POST-CONFLICT PEACE TRANSITIONS

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 3, 1997

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to my colleagues' attention an excellent article printed on May 27 in the Christian Science Monitor by U.S. Agency for International Development, Administrator J. Brian Atwood.

In the article, Atwood outlines the difficulty in achieving successful post-conflict transitions from crisis to peace in countries including Guatemala, Angola, and Bosnia. He discusses the need for continued support from Congress for organizations such as the USAID's Office of Transition Initiatives [OTI], which is working to help these countries achieve and maintain peace in the wake of political transformation. The test of his article follows:

[From the Christian Science Monitor]

HELPING COUNTRIES MAKE THE TRANSITION FROM CRISIS IS ONE OF OUR GREATEST FOREIGN POLICY CHALLENGES AFTER THE CONFLICT HAS ENDED

(By J. Brian Atwood)

No trend has been more closely scrutinized in the wake of the cold war than the proliferation of crises.

From Zaire to Bosnia to Rwanda, the international community is reeling from a series of vicious civil wars, refugee emergencies, and human catastrophes. The international system structured around the cold-war diplomatic notions of containment and détente is scrambling to adjust to the demands of peacekeeping and humanitarian relief.

One of the greatest challenges of this new world disorder is how best to assist nations emerging from conflict. The successful transition from crisis—the process of moving an entire society from conflict to enduring peace—is an extraordinarily difficult one. There are countless instances—Liberia, Afghanistan, Angola—where promising moves toward peace have quickly dissolved into shattered cease-fires and renewed conflict.

Nations emerging from conflicts confront daunting obstacles. Their governments are usually weak or nonexistent, and they often face corruption, rising public expectations, and immature political leadership. They typically operate with barely functioning economies, scant resources, scores of former combatants lacking peacetime job skills, a

proliferation of land mines, and lingering tensions that can quickly reignite into conflict.

GOVERNMENT'S WEAKNESS

Four years ago, when I came to the US Agency for International Development (USAID)—the agency responsible for delivering United States humanitarian and development assistance abroad—the US government was poorly equipped to help nations during the tenuous interlude between war and peace. For foreign policymakers, this weakness was an Achilles' heel in a world where failed states and sweeping change were everyday realities.

Donor conferences that commit millions of dollars but fail to quickly address on-the-ground problems do little to create an expectation of peace. In post-conflict situations, opportunity is fleeting, and if people don't see instant results, political violence and repression reemerge. I remember former Secretary of State Larry Eagleburger telling me, "If USAID can't deliver that, we need something that can."

The Clinton administration decided to try a new mechanism to bring fast, direct, and overt assistance to priority countries emerging from conflict.

With the support of Congress, USAID's Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI) was launched in early 1994 to help countries move beyond conflict by addressing fundamental needs of emergency rehabilitation and democratic development. Since the office worked in crisis situations, it was given special legal authorities attached to international disaster assistance funding.

EARLY SUCCESS STORIES

The early results are promising: OTI has shown it is a lean, flexible operation capable of targeting the key bottlenecks that prevent post-crisis societies from moving forward.

In Guatemala, in support of the December 1996 peace accords, OTI is helping implement the demobilization plan for the Guatemalan rebel force, known as the Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity—or URNG. OTI helped build the eight camps for URNG's demobilization and is providing training and education at the camps.

In Angola we have had a transition program to strengthen compliance with that nation's post-civil-war peace agreement, the Lusaka Protocol. OTI planned the demobilization centers that were taken over by UN peacekeeping forces. OTI efforts in Angola have been guided by the notion that security comes first. Until people feel a degree of safety, they are not ready for political development. That was a lesson of the first, failed transition in Angola.

The second time around, OTI supported mine awareness and removal, civic training and demobilization activities for excombatants, community self-governance, and a flow of accurate, uncensored news.

Almost 1.4 million Angolans have been reached by mine-awareness training and about 750 were trained in mine-removal techniques. The result has been a significant reduction in mine accidents, the reopening of large areas of the country to commerce and agriculture, and, most important, the return of refugees and displaced persons to their homes.

In Bosnia we were on the ground to offer support when the federation was formed. We subsequently built on that experience to support the Dayton accords once they were signed. OTI programs in Bosnia have directly targeted the public disinformation campaigns that have fueled ethnic tensions in that region and helped train journalists and disseminate news that supports reconciliation.